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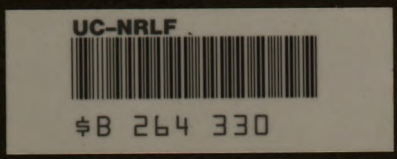

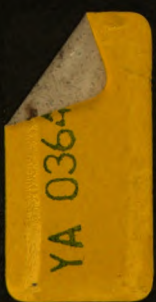

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California Wild Flowers

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California Wild Flowers

Their Culture and Care

A treatise describing upwards of a hundred beautiful species with a few notes on their habits and characteristics.

By

Theodore Payne

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Published October 1910
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Theodore Payne
345 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.
U. S. A.

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Wild Flower Seeds

For Different Situations and Color Effects

For those who have large grounds and require a quantity of seed I will be pleased to quote special prices on any kinds that I am able to offer in large quantities, and for those who simply desire mixtures of different kinds, the price will be found given on page 17 of this booklet.

Annuals for shady and partially shady places. Nemophila aurita, Nemophila insignis, Nemophila maculata, Viola pedunculata, Collinsia bicolor, Floerkia Douglasii, Godetia Bottae, Godetia amoena, Godetia grandiflora, Meconopsis heterophylla, Mimulus brevipes, and Clarkia elegans.

Annuals for very dry sunny places. Mentzelia Lindleyi, Layia glandulosa, Layia elegans, Eschscholtzia californica, Phacelia Whitlavia, and Helianthus annuus.

Annuals in orange, yellow and cream shades, given as nearly as possible in the order in which they commence blooming. Baeria gracilis, Coreopsis Douglasii, Viola pedunculata, Floerkia Douglasii, Coreopsis Stillmanii, Eschscholtzia californica, Platystemon californicus, Malacothrix californica, Layia elegans, Mimulus brevipes, Mimulus luteus, Mentzelia Lindleyi, and Helianthus annuus.

Annuals in blue, purple and lavender shades. Nemophila insignis, Nemophila aurita, Gilia achillaefolia, Gilia capitata, Phacelia Whitlavia, Phacelia Parryi, Lupinus affinis, Gilia tricolor, Gilia abrotanifolia, Phacelia grandiflora, and Salvia carduacea.

Low growing annuals for small beds or borders. Nemophila insignis, Nemophila maculata, Baeria gracilis, Coreopsis Douglasii, Floerkia Douglasii, Platystemon californicus, Viola pedunculata, Gilia dianthoides, and Orthocarpus purpurascens.

Perennials for dry banks. Zauschneria californica, Lupinus arboreus, Encelia californica, Trichostema lanatum, Pentstemon heterophyllus.

Native Trees and Shrubs. I am making a specialty of growing our native trees and shrubs, but as it takes years to work up a stock of these, especially as most of them are raised from the seed, it is my intention to issue price lists, from time to time, of the kinds that I have large enough for sale. The latest list will be mailed free on application.

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INTRODUCTION AND CULTURAL NOTES

We are just beginning to really appreciate our native plants, trees and shrubs, and to realize fully their beauty, charm and value for cultivation in our gardens. In hunting the world over for exotics to bring here, we have exhausted the supply from many lands, until few countries have as large and varied a list of plants from all climes as are represented in the gardens of California. Yet we have neglected many of the most beautiful, the most interesting, and also the most appropriate of all, because they harmonize so perfectly with our surroundings, and are so well adapted to our climate and conditions; our own native plants, planted here by nature herself, the first of all gardeners. When we wander out into the hills, in the canyons, or by the mountain streams, and see the gnarled old sycamores, picturesque live oaks, or the tall, stately maples and cottonwoods, the banks covered with wild grape vines, California fuschias and honeysuckles, the open plains of golden poppies, or even the dry hillsides with the Spanish bayonets standing erect, their many thousands of white flowers glistening in the sunshine, we realize after all how set, how formal, and how limited have been our own garden plots, compared with all the wild beauty and grandeur of the native landscape. We want some of this right near us, in our own grounds. A little nook here, or a little patch there, only let it be just "wild."

The appreciation that many of my friends, and the public, have shown in my work of collecting and growing our California native flowers, trees and shrubs, has induced me to issue this little booklet, with the hope that it may be a source of interest and service to many, and that they may be induced to try at least a few of the species described herein, in their own gardens.

Some very fine effects can be had by planting many of the perennials in large masses, or in groups or clumps between shrubbery or trees, and in nooks and corners. Some of the most desirable are the Pentstemons, especially P. spectabilis, a tall growing species with long spikes of rich blue and purple flowers; P. centranthifolius or the "Scarlet Bugler" as it is commonly called; with its vivid scarlet flowers and glaucous green stems and foliage; the Scarlet Larkspur, a tall, much-branched plant, with bright scarlet flowers; the Blue Larkspur; the Castillejas or "Paint-brushes"; the wild Columbine; the Yellow Lupin; the California fuchsia and the Solanums.

The seeds of the perennials can be sown in pots or seed boxes, using light, well-drained soil, and covering the seed very lightly, and as soon as large enough the plants can be transplanted; or the seed may be sown in the open ground where the plants are to remain and flower. I have had good results with many species from the latter method, but great care must be taken not to disturb the beds during the dry or dormant period, as one is apt to forget that they are there, and the plants are easily destroyed.

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For shady and partially shady locations the native lilies can be used to great effect, the Lilium Humboldtii being of particularly easy culture and free flowering. The Fritillarias, Erythroniums and Brodiaea coccinea are also suitable for shady places, while for sunny locations the other species of Brodiaea and many of the Calochorti can be used.

For those who want quick results with the least possible labor and expense the annuals will always be the most popular. For large places where there are trees, banks and slopes, hollows or open stretches of ground the most marvelous effects can be produced in a few months by sowing the seed broadcast in these spots, while for small gardens a patch of native annuals would always be a source of great interest and beauty. In sowing California wild flower seeds follow nature as much as possible, scatter the seeds broadcast over the ground and let them come up after the rains commence. Wherever practicable it is best to work up the surface of the ground and pulverize with a fine rake, afterwards the seeds can be scattered broadcast over the ground. A very good time is just before a rain, or even while it is raining, if it can be so arranged. They require practically no further attention, and will succeed with an average amount of rainfall without artificial irrigation. In dry years, of course, watering would be beneficial, and in cases where very quick results are desired, frequent waterings will produce a quicker growth. The seeds can also be sown later on in the season, up to about February, and if sprinkled frequently many species will flower quite profusely, though they will not succeed as well as those sown in the fall. Many of our vacant town lots could be sown broadcast with wild flowers, producing little beauty spots for several months in the year. If vacant lots should be used, however, the ground should be plowed up some time before, and thoroughly watered, so that all the weed seeds would start to grow, and as soon as large enough the weeds should be hoed off, several times, if necessary. This is very important, as most of the vacant lots are so abundant in weeds that the flower seeds would be choked out. After the weeds have been exterminated, the surface of the ground can be worked up, with a rake, and the seed sown. The above remarks refer entirely to California.

In the eastern states the seed should be sown in spring after danger of frost is over. Most species will prove successful there, and be highly prized.

While nearly all the annuals listed in this booklet will succeed in the open sunlight, there are some which do quite well in shade or partial shade, and others which require it. On page 2 I have given a list of the best kinds for planting in shady places, also some desirable kinds for very hot dry locations, and lists in separate colors for producing a succession of bloom, given as nearly as possible in the order in which they commence flowering, also some low growing kinds for small beds.

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CALIFORNIA WILD FLOWER SEEDS

Abronia umbellata. "Sand Verbena." Annual of low trailing habit. Flowers delicate rose, resembling a verbena. Of easy cultivation, thriving best in sandy soil. Pkt. 5c.

Antirrhinum Coulterianum. "White Snapdragon." Annual 3 to 5 feet high. Small white flowers in spikes often 2 feet long. Pkt. 10c.

Aquilegia truncata. "Columbine." Perennial 2 to 3 feet high. Flowers deep scarlet tipped with yellow. Stems slender and fascinatingly graceful, with leaves beautifully escolloped. One of the most winsome of native beauties. Seed is best sown in seed boxes or pans and afterwards transplanted. Pkt. 10c.

Argemone platyceras. "Prickly Poppy." Annual 1½ to 3 feet high. Flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter, white, crepe-like petals and bright yellow center, much resembling the Matilija Poppy. Leaves gray-green densely covered with pale yellow spines. Beautiful, striking, and curious. Pkt. 5c.

Atriplex canescens. "Desert Salt Bush." Perennial shrub 4 to 6 feet high, pretty silver grey foliage. Flowers in immense panicled spikes with conspicuous rose colored flower bracts. Its principal use, however, is for hedges; it needs very little water, grows rapidly and can be trimmed into any shape and will grow very dense. Pkt. 10c.

Baeria gracilis. "Sunshine." Annual 4 to 8 inches high. A very graceful little plant with minute foliage and golden yellow star-shaped flowers. Would be very attractive for borders or for sowing in masses in small beds. Pkt. 5c.

Castilleja Martini. "Indian Paint Brush." Perennial 1 to 2 feet high. Flower bracts in dense clusters, green at base turning off into a bright scarlet. Appearance of having been dipped in fresh paint, hence its common name. The color is the most vivid scarlet; a most attractive flower. Pkt. 10c.

Castilleja californica. "Indian Paint Brush." Perennial 2 to 3 feet high. Flower bracts deep scarlet; foliage and stems usually of a deep bronze color. Pkt. 10c.

Ceanothus divaricatus. "California Lilac." Shrub 5 to 10 feet high. One of the most beautiful of our native shrubs, with light green foliage and large clusters of pale blue, fragrant flowers, blooming early in spring. Soak the seed in hot water a few hours before sowing. Pkt. 15c.

Clarkia elegans. Annual 3 to 6 feet high. An erect growing, slender, branching plant. The flowers are very attractive, the white and crimson stamens and purple petals give a pronounced yet delicate effect. Pkt. 5c.

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Collinsia bicolor. "Innocence." Annual 1 to 2 feet high. Of slender, graceful habit, with bright green foliage. Flowers in clusters regularly disposed, suggesting rows. Upper lip white or lilac, lower violet or rose-purple. Pkt. 5c.

Coreopsis Douglasii (Leptosyne Douglasii). "Yellow Daisy." Annual 6 to 12 inches high. A tender looking, graceful plant, with finely cut, thread-like leaves and yellow flowers of a peculiar brightness, more sunshiny than buttercups. Pkt. 10c.

CASTILLEJA MARTINI
See Description on p. 5.

Coreopsis maritima (Leptosyne maritima). "Sea Dahlia." Perennial 2 to 2½ feet high. Large flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter, much resembling the Coreopsis lanceolata of our gardens but of a light canary yellow color. Very fine for cutting purposes. Pkt. 10c.

Coreopsis Stillmani (Leptosyne Stillmani). Annual 9 to 12 inches high. Similar to C. Douglasii but more bushy in growth. Flowers bright yellow. From the Sierra Nevada mountains. Pkt. 15c.

Delphinium cardinale. "Scarlet Larkspur." Perennial 3 to 6 feet. A tall, branching plant with long spikes of bright scarlet flowers. Gorgeous and majestic. Seed is best sown in seed boxes or pans and afterwards transplanted. Pkt. 10c.

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Delphinium Parryi. "Blue Larkspur." Perennial 1 to 3 feet high. Flowers large, rich blue. A plant of delicate poise and graceful habit; leaves somewhat kidney-shaped. Pkt. 10c.

Dendromecon rigidum. "Tree Poppy." Perennial shrub 4 to 8 feet high. Graceful willow-like foliage and bright-yellow flowers 3 inches or more in diameter, blooms nearly all the year round. Seed is hard to germinate. Pkt. 15c.

DELPHINIUM CARDINALE
See Description on p. 6.

Dicentra chrysantha. "California Bleeding Heart." Perennial 3 to 4 feet high. Pretty deeply cut glaucous foliage and rich yellow flowers. Pkt. 10c.

Dodecatheon Clevelandi. "Shooting Star." Perennial 1 to 1¼ feet high. Flowers in shape like the Cyclamen, varying in color from delicate lilac to pure white; the petals are ringed at the base with pale yellow, and the beak of the flower is violet-purple; very fragrant. One of the most interesting of our native flowers. Pkt. 10c.

Emmenanthe penduliflora. "Whispering Bells." Annual 1 to 2 feet high. A branching plant producing a quantity of bell-shaped, pendulous

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flowers, cream-colored or yellow. The flowers dry intact on the plants and with a slight breeze cause a delicate rustling sound, hence the name of "Whispering Bells." The flowers may be cut and dried and will keep like an everlasting flower. The seed is not easy to germinate. In the wild state the plants appear in immense quantities after a mountain fire and then almost entirely disappear again; this would indicate that either the intense heat or the lye in the ashes acts on the seed causing it to sprout. Probably the best way to start the seed would be to sow broadcast in the open ground and burn a quantity of brush over it. Pkt. 15c.

Encelia californica. Perennial shrub 2 to 6 feet high; found growing on dry hillsides and blooms profusely. Flowers somewhat resembling a single sunflower, bright yellow with dark brown centers. Pkt. 10c.

Erysimum asperum. "Wild Wallflower." Perennial 2 to 4 feet high. Erect growing plant with long spikes of large orange-colored flowers; very handsome and striking. Pkt. 10c.

Erythraea venusta. "Pink Gentian." Annual 4 to 8 inches high, belonging to the Gentian family. Very showy, clear pink, star-shaped flowers produced in great numbers; blooms in early summer after most of the spring flowers are over. One of the most charming of our wild flowers and no plant is more deserving of cultivation. Would be especially valuable for small beds and borders; requires very little moisture; might also prove successful as a pot plant; the plants branch from the ground, each branch terminating in a head of flowers which bloom at the same time; each plant thus forms a perfect little bouquet in itself. Pkt. 15c.

Eschscholtzia californica. "California Poppy." Annual 1 to 1½ feet high. The most noted of California wild flowers. Dream and despair of artists. The emblem of our Golden State. The Spanish-Americans gave this flower a pretty and appropriate name, Copa de Oro or "Cup of Gold." Flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter, orange-yellow with a beautiful glossy sheen. Gray-green finely cut foliage. Pkt. 5c.

Thy satin vesture richer is than looms
Of Orient weave for rainment of her kings!
Not dyes of olden Tyre, not precious things
Regathered from the long-forgotten tombs
Of buried empires, not the iris plumes
That wave upon the tropics' myriad wings,
Not all proud Sheba's queenly offerings
Could match the golden marvel of thy blooms.
For thou art nurtured from the treasure-veins
Of this fair land; thy golden rootlets sup
Her sands of gold—of gold thy petals spun.
Her golden glory, thou! On hills and plains,
Lifting, exultant, every kingly cup
Brimmed with the golden vintage of the sun.

—INA D. COOLBRITH

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Floerkia Douglasii. "Meadow Foam." Annual 6 to 9 inches high. A low spreading plant with finely cut leaves and cream colored flowers. Grows in moist places. Pkt. 5c.

Fremontia californica. "California Slippery-Elm." Shrub 5 to 20 feet high. Found by General Fremont when crossing the Sierras, and named in his honor. It reaches its greatest perfection on the desert side of our mountains, and flowers in early summer, when the bushes are simply a mass of golden yellow flowers, two to three inches across. No more glorious sight can be imagined than a mass of these shrubs in full bloom. The seed is hard to germinate. Pkt. 15c.

LAYIA ELEGANS
See Description on p. 11.

Gilia abrotanifolia. Annual, 1½ to 2½ feet high. Of slender habit with a few ascending branches bearing large terminal heads of delicate pale blue flowers, almost as large as the common Scabiosa of our gardens, and indeed at first sight reminding one of that flower. Quite desirable for cutting. Pkt. 15c.

Gilia achillaefolia. "Blue Gilia." Annual 9 to 12 inches high. Small lavender-blue flowers in dense heads, on graceful slender stems. Light green feathery leaves. Pkt. 5c.

Gilia capitata. "Blue Gilia." Annual 9 to 12 inches high. Much resembling the preceding; flowers pale blue to white. Pkt. 5c.

Gilia dianthoides. "Fringed Gilia or Ground Pink." Annual 2 to 6 inches high. An exquisite little plant with minute leaves and Phlox-like flowers, rose colored or lilac with yellowish throat. Blending of colors and delicacy of plant indescribably beautiful. Would make an attractive border. Pkt. 15c.

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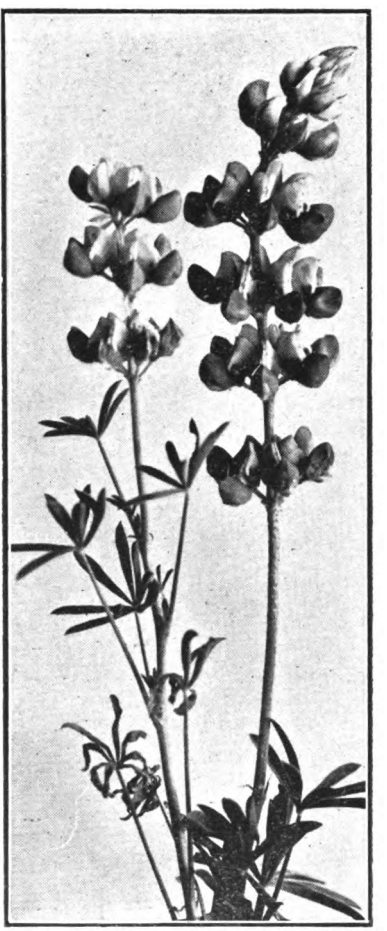
Gilia tricolor. "Bird's Eyes." Annual 9 inches to 1 foot high. Flowers pale lilac, yellow toward the center with five purple spots. Charming combination of colors. Pkt. 5c.

Godetia amoena. "Farewell to Spring." Annual 1 to 2 feet high. A plant of slender growth, usually found on shady banks, and flowering in great profusion. The flowers are lilac-crimson or red-pink, often with a darker center. Pkt. 10c.



LUPINUS AFFINIS
See Description on p. 11.

Godetia Bottae. "Farewell to Spring." Annual 2 to 3 feet high. A slender plant; flowers pale rose or lilac with purple dotted lines and a rich purple spot in the center. Pkt. 10c.

Godetia grandiflora. "Farewell to Spring." Annual 1 to 2 feet high. A graceful, slender-stemmed plant. Flowers delicate pink marked with rich crimson. Remarkable for the abundance of large, beautiful flowers, often 4 inches across. Grows well in a shady place. Pkt. 5c.

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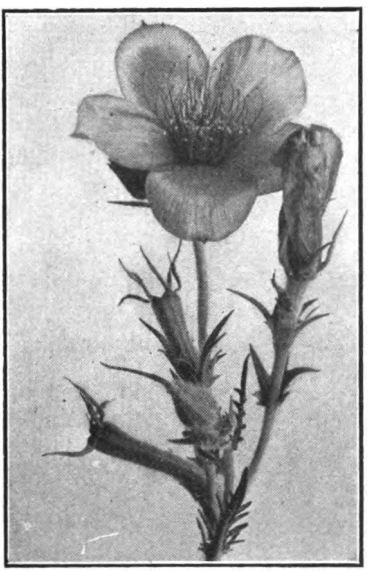
Helianthus annuus. "Sunflower." Annual 5 to 8 feet high. Flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter, deep yellow with dark brown centers; very effective for decorations. Pkt. 5c.

Lathyrus splendens. "Pride of California." A perennial climbing pea. Flowers very large, rich deep crimson and produced in great clusters. Truly a magnificent flower. Pkt. 15c.

Layia elegans. "Tidy Tips." Annual 9 to 15 inches high. A yellow daisy edged with white or cream color. Leaves narrow with gracefully toothed margins. Pkt. 10c.



MENTZELIA LINDLEYI
See Description on p. 12.

Layia glandulosa. "White Daisy." Annual 9 to 15 inches high. By some of the most critical this is considered the prettiest of all the California wild flowers. Petals clear glistening white, thin and crepe-like; bright yellow center. Leaves grayish green. Grows in sandy soil. Pkt. 10c.

Linanthus densiflorus. "California Phlox." Annual 9 inches to 2 feet high. Flowers in crowded terminal clusters, pink and purple with yellow throat. Most effective for sowing thickly in beds, forming a perfect mass of flowers. Pkt. 10c.

Lupinus affinis. "Dwarf Blue Lupine." Annual 1 to 1¼ feet high. A very showy plant, with rich blue and purple flowers. Very effective for sowing in masses. Pkt. 5c.

Lupinus arboreus. "Yellow Tree Lupine." Shrubby perennial 4 to 10 feet high. A most conspicuous and beautiful plant with pretty, slightly silvery foliage and rich sulphur yellow, fragrant flowers. It roots deeply and is especially valuable for sowing on banks to hold the soil. Pkt. 10c.

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Lupinus hirsutissimus. Annual 1½ to 2½ feet high. Rather stout stems covered with stiff hairs. Flowers large, deep reddish purple, very showy. Pkt. 10c.

Malacothrix californica. Annual 6 to 12 inches high. Flowers large, resembling a Hawkweed, cream and yellow beautifully blended. Pkt. 10c.

Meconopsis heterophylla. "Flaming Poppy." Annual 1 to 2 feet high. Flowers salmon-colored or brick red, of exquisite beauty, the petals having the delicate satin texture of the poppy. A slender, fragile plant usually found in shady or partially shady places. Pkt. 10c.

MIMULUS BREVIPES

Mentzelia Lindleyi. "Blazing Star." Annual 2 to 4 feet high. Yellowish white glistening stems; gray-green leaves; large flowers of pale but strikingly vivid yellow. Pkt. 5c.

Mimulus brevipes. "Yellow Monkey Flower." Annual 1 to 1½ feet high. Bright green lanceolate leaves. Flowers large clear canary yellow. Pkt. 15c.

Mimulus cardinalis. "Scarlet Monkey Flower." Perennial 1 to 3 feet high. Pale green leaves with bright scarlet flowers with yellow throat. Very effective contrast. Pkt. 10c.

Mimulus luteus. "Yellow Monkey Flower." Annual 2 to 3 feet high. Handsome bright yellow flowers and shiny green leaves. Pkt. 10c.

Nemophila aurita. Annual, stems 1 to 3 feet long generally trailing over underbrush on shady banks. Flowers purplish violet. Pkt. 5c.

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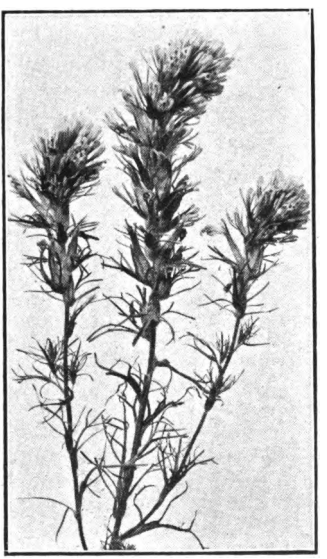
Nemophila insignis. "Baby-Blue-Eyes." Annual 4 to 8 inches high. A most delicate and charming little plant of spreading habit. Flowers clear azure blue. Pkt. 5c.

Nemophila maculata. Annual 4 to 8 inches high. A beautiful little plant of spreading habit. Flowers white with large deep purple bloth on each petal. Pkt. 5c.

Oenothera californica. "White Evening Primrose." Perennial 1 to 2 feet high. Generally found growing in dry sandy places. The flowers are very beautiful, 2 to 2½ inches across, of silken texture, white turning to rose-color and fragrant. Pkt. 10c.



ORTHOCARPUS PURPURASCENS

Orthocarpus purpurascens. "Owl's Clover or Pink Paint Brush." Annual 4 to 10 inches high. Much branched and bearing large heads of small flowers, color center of flower cream, shading to rose, pink or purplish lavender. Pkt. 5c.

Pentstemon antirrhinoides. "Yellow Pentstemon." Perennial shrub 3 to 4 feet high. Small narrow light green foliage; flowers large, bright yellow. Seed of this and the following five species would probably do better sown in seed boxes or pans and afterward transplanted. Pkt. 10c.

Pentstemon centranthifolius. "Scarlet Bugler." Perennial 2 to 4 feet high. Glaucous foliage and long spikes of rich vermilion flowers. Pkt. 10c.

Pentstemon cordifolius. "Scarlet Honeysuckle." Perennial 6 to 8 feet high. A tall woody plant usually growing among shrubs which it uses for support. Resembles a Fuchsia both in foliage and flowers; color a bright orange scarlet. Pkt. 10c.

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Pentstemon heterophyllus. "Violet Beard Tongue." Perennial 1½ to 2 feet high. A bushy plant with narrow pale green leaves and numerous spikes of trumpet-shaped flowers, royal purple marked with pink. Pkt. 10c.

PENTSTEMON SPECTABILIS
See Description on p. 15.

Pentstemon labrosus. "Scarlet Pentstemon." Perennial 1 to 2 feet high. A splendid species from the pine belt of our mountains. The plants throw

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up many stems with rather narrow, dark green, sometimes bronze colored, leaves, and spikes of bright scarlet tubular flowers; exceedingly showy and free flowering. Pkt. 15c.

Pentstemon spectabilis. "Blue Pentstemon." Perennial 4 to 7 feet high. This is one of the grandest and most stately of all our native plants. Flowers are large and in great spikes often 3 feet long; color is the richest combination of blue and royal purple. In every way a majestic flower. Pkt. 10c.

Phacelia grandiflora. Annual 1 to 3 feet high. Large saucer-shaped flowers in color varying from lavender to white, beautifully streaked and veined with violet purple. Pkt. 10c.

PLATYSTEMON CALIFORNICUS

Phacelia Parryi. Annual 1 to 1½ ft. high. Flowers saucer-shaped, deep violet, generally with five yellow spots. Pkt. 10c.

Phacelia Whitlavia. "Wild Canterbury Bell." Annual 1 to 1½ feet high. Large bell-shaped flowers hanging in open airy clusters, color violet purple. Stems reddish, leaves dark green slightly crinkled. Pkt. 5c.

Platystemon californicus. "Cream Cups." Annual 6 to 10 inches high. Cream colored flowers of the peculiar delicacy characteristic of the poppy family. Narrow leaves, slender, hairy stems and gracefully nodding buds. A charming little plant. Pkt. 5c.

Romneya Coulteri. "Matilija Poppy." Perennial 6 to 10 feet high. The Queen of California flowers, truly a majestic plant. The plant throws up numerous woody stems with handsome gray-

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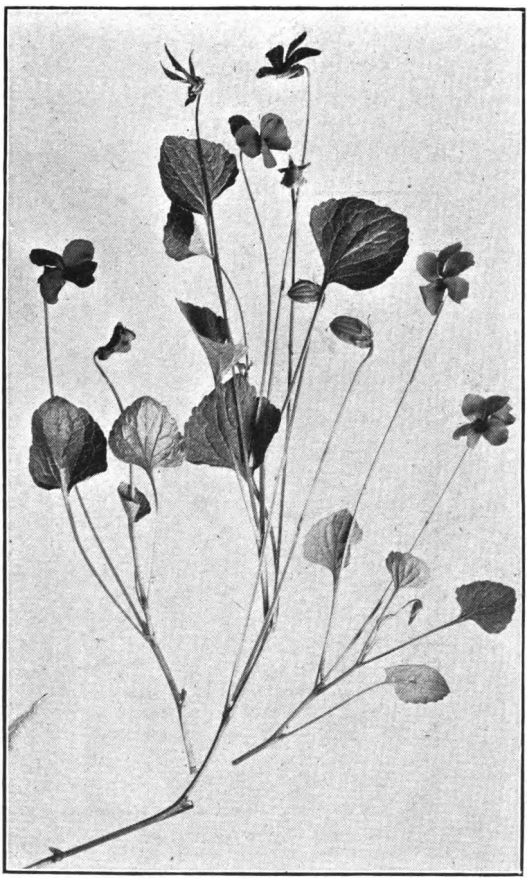
green foliage, topped with large numbers of flowers. The blossoms are often 6 or 7 inches in diameter, of a crepe-like texture, pure glistening white with bright yellow centers. The seed is hard to germinate; some people claim to have had success by soaking the seed in weak lye. Pkt. 10c.



VIOLA PEDUNCULATA
See Description on p. 17.

Salvia carduacea. "Thistle Sage." Annual 1 to 2 feet high. An attractive plant; has thistle-like woolly foliage and large, airy, fantastic heads of blossoms of pale lavender. Pkt. 10c.

Silene laciniata. "Indian Pink." Perennial; stems 1 to 3 feet long, with many widely spreading branches, sometimes growing erect but more often decumbent. Flowers bright scarlet with edge of petals beautifully laciniated. Pkt. 10c.

Sisyrinchium bellum. "Blue Eyed Grass." Perennial 8 to 15 inches high. A charming little flower belonging to the Iris family. Flowers bright blue with yellow centers, light green grass-like foliage. Pkt. 10c.

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Solanum Wallacei. "Catalina Nightshade." Shrubby perennial 4 to 6 feet high. A showy plant with rather heavy woolly foliage and large deep violet flowers. A native of Catalina Island. Pkt. 10c.

Solanum Xanti. "Violet Nightshade." Shrubby perennial 2 to 5 feet high. Flowers deep violet, foliage light green. An attractive plant and well suited for planting in groups or masses. Pkt. 10c.

Trichostema lanatum. "Romero" or "Woolly Blue-curls." Perennial shrub 4 to 6 feet high. Flowers blue, in spikes often a foot long and the whole inflorescence clothed with a dense violet colored wool. The foliage is narrow, glossy green above and whitish beneath. This is really a most remarkable shrub, growing as it does on dry ridges and flowering profusely in the middle of summer. It is especially valuable for planting on dry banks and places which cannot be watered. Pkt. 10c.

Viola pedunculata. "Yellow Violet." Annual 4 to 8 inches high. A most charming little plant. Flowers yellow, the two upper petals beautifully blotched with brown on the outside. Flower stems long and erect; a proud little flower. Pkt. 15c.

Zauschneria californica. "California Fuchsia." Perennial 1 to 1¼ feet high. Large, trumpet-shaped flowers, color vivid scarlet. Leaves and stems gray-green covered with soft wool. Very effective for covering dry banks and flowering freely in summer and fall. Pkt. 15c.

WILD FLOWER SEEDS IN MIXTURES

In ordering these it is only necessary to mention the number of the mixture desired.

No. 1. General mixture of annual wild flower seeds. This mixture is made up of those kinds which will give a succession of flowers for a long period and that will succeed, under any ordinary conditions. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, lb. $4.00.

No. 2. Mixture of annual wild flower seeds for sowing in shady places. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, lb. $5.00.

No. 3. Mixture of annual wild flower seeds in orange, yellow and cream shades. Pkt. 10c, oz. 45c, lb. $6.00.

No. 4. Mixture of annual wild flower seeds in blue, purple and lavender shades. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, lb. $5.00.

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Twelve species in separate packets, my selection, mailed free to any part of the world on receipt of 50c.

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CALIFORNIA NATIVE BULBS

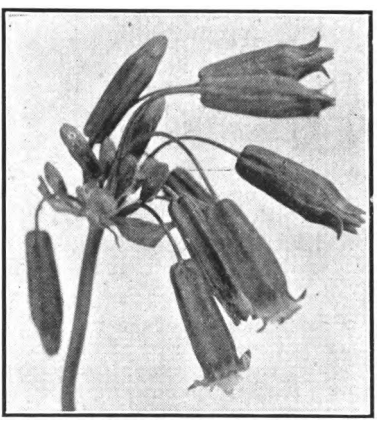
All species except Lilies can be supplied from August to November; Lilies, September to December. Best results are obtained from early planting. Prices quoted include postage.

BLOOMERIA

Bloomeria aurea. "Golden Stars." Plants grow from 9 to 15 inches high, flowering in umbels of from 15 to 50 golden-yellow star-shaped flowers. Thrives best in heavy but well drained soil. Plant from 3 to 4 inches deep. Each 5c; per doz. 40c.

BRODIAEA

Brodiaea capitata. "Cluster Lily" or "Wild Hyacinth." Flowers in clusters, violet to light blue, grows from 1 to 2 feet high. This and the following species will grow in any good loam, well drained; plant 3 inches deep. Each 5c; per doz. 40c.



BRODIAEA COCCINEA

Brodiaea coccinea. "Floral Firecracker." A striking and beautiful plant, with long slender stems, headed with numerous tubular, bright crimson flowers, which are tipped with pale green. Very effective for planting in rock works, among ferns. Each 5c; per doz. 40c.

Brodiaea grandiflora. "Harvest Brodiaea." A late flowering species. It grows from 6 inches to 1 foot high, with 5 to 10 large flowers on a stem, of a rich violet-purple shade. Each 5c; per doz. 50c.

Brodiaea laxa. A magnificent species; grows from 1 to 2 feet high. Flowers very large, in umbels of from 10 to 30, violet or purple. Each 5c; per doz. 50c.

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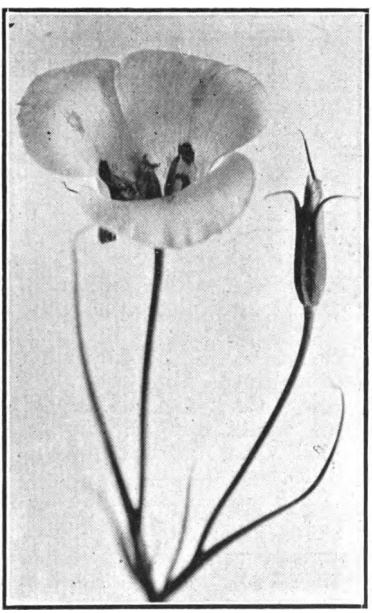
CALOCHORTUS

"Mariposa Lily" or "Butterfly Tulip." The flowers are of the most varied and showy colors and resemble a tulip in form. Among the most beautiful of our native plants. The following species grow best in a rather heavy loam but must have good drainage. Plant 4 to 5 inches deep.

Calochortus albus. "Fairy Bell" or "White Globe Tulip." An extremely graceful plant. The flowers are pendant like bells and globular in form, of the most exquisite silky texture and pearly white, from 10 to 20 on a plant. Grows 1 to 2 feet high. Each 5c; per doz. 40c.



CALOCHORTUS

Calochortus Catalinae. Large handsome flowers, white or lilac with a large maroon spot at the base of each petal. Height 1 to 2 feet; blooms several weeks before other Mariposas. Each 5c; per doz. 50c.

Calochortus clavatus. Large flowers, sometimes 4 to 5 inches across, shaped like a broad based bowl; deep rich yellow, the lower half covered with stiff yellow hairs. Sturdy zigzag stems 2 to 3 feet high. Each 10c; per doz. $1.00.

Calochortus Plummerae. Large flowers, rich lavender purple, lined with long yellow, silky hairs. Grows 2 to 3 feet high. Each 5c; per doz. 50c.

Calochortus pulchellus. "Yellow Globe Tulip." A charming plant with slender stems and pendant, globular flowers, lemon-yellow in color. The plants grow about 1 foot high. Each 10c; per doz. $1.00.

Calochortus splendens. Flowers pale lilac, 2 to 3 inches across, lower part of the petals covered with long cobwebby hairs. Height 2 to 3 feet. Each 5c; per doz. 50c.

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ERYTHRONIUM

Erythronium californicum. "Dog's Tooth Violet." A flower of rare beauty from the woodlands of the northern part of our state. The leaves are large, dark green, richly mottled with brown, and the flowers come 6 to 10, and sometimes more, on a stem. They are large, creamy yellow, often with a maroon band at the base. It thrives best in a loose, gritty soil, enriched with plenty of leaf mold, and in a shady location, and should be planted about 2 inches deep. Each 5c; per doz. 50c.

FRITILLARIA

Fritillaria biflora. "Chocolate Lily." An exquisite little flower, occasionally found growing on grassy slopes, generally on the north side of our hills. The plants grow from 6 to 18 inches high, and the flowers are bell shaped, and dark brown or nearly black. Grows best in clay or heavy loam. Plant the bulbs about 3 inches deep. Each 10c; per doz. $1.00.

Fritillaria lanceolata. "Mission Bells." An odd looking and interesting flower. It throws up a stem from one to two feet high, with whorls of shining green leaves, and with a string of pendant, bell-shaped flowers, which are bronze colored, beautifully mottled and checkered with dull green and purple. This and the following species both require a shady location, and a light, well drained soil, enriched with plenty of leaf mold. Plant the bulbs about two inches deep. Each 10c; per doz. $1.00.

Fritillaria recurva. "Scarlet Fritillary." A magnificent species, and really the finest of the genus. The plants grow from 10 to 18 inches high, and produce from 3 to 12 flowers on a stem of a brilliant scarlet, spotted with orange in the throat. Each 10c; per doz. $1.00.

LILIUM

Lilium Humboldtii. A stately species growing 4 to 5 feet high. Flowers 8 to 12 arranged in a pyramidal raceme on a stout leafy stem; deep orange spotted with maroon; often 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Grows in partially shaded places in rich loam mixed with decomposed leaves, requires good drainage. Each 25c. Per doz. $2.50.

Lilium pardalinum. A magnificent species, and of easy cultivation. Plants grow from 3 to 6 feet high, with broad leaves and many large, showy flowers; reddish orange, heavily dotted with maroon, and tipped with red. Each 25c; per doz. $2.50.

Lilium Parryi. A rare and exquisite species. Flowers large, on slender leafy stems, trumpet-shaped, lemon-yellow and very fragrant. Grows 2 to 4 feet high. Requires a moist situation; light sandy soil mixed with plenty of leaf mold. Each 30c; per doz. $3.00.

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Your letter of some time ago was duly received, but I have been out of town a great deal, or same would have been answered before. I am sending you a copy of my booklet on 'California Wild Flowers', under separate cover, for the University Library. This is simply a little booklet which I have written with the hope of interesting more people in the cultivation of many of our beautiful native plants, and I am very glad for you to have a copy.

Very truly,

Theodora Payne

K

MAY 26 1911

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